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[WHOLE NO. 267.]

TRUE HEARTS.  
WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

BY D. S. LATTA.

True hearts, true through deepest gloom,  
And shed their rays of hope and light;  
The stars amid the blackest night—  
So pure, serene and bright.

Ah! for hearts, when the dark day comes,  
Can beat themselves true hearts to lose;  
But when fortune's frowns are met,  
How quickly heart away to them.

When weary and worn 'mid earth's throng,  
Singling anguish midst sorrow's snorts;  
How kindly silent, to whom belongs  
The keeping of true hearts.

True hearts, tried hearts,  
Or of treasures are lost;  
Happy, indeed, happy and most,  
Alone, to be of true hearts possessed.

Singing ever, clowned never,  
True hearts will surely be—  
Boasting proudly, never lonly,  
Never calm and free.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

MY FALLING IN LOVE.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA.

July the 12th, A. D. 1856, I fell in love.

Well, there's nothing particularly curious in a young lady's falling in love, I suppose; it's quite a common affair—but it's the attendant circumstances that I wish to chronicle.

At precisely 4 o'clock the eleventh day of July, preceding the eventful twelfth, before-mentioned, I was sitting in a chamber in the third story of a brick house on a respectable street in C—— fanning myself with a newspaper, and uttering, *sad to see*, bitter anthems on the horrid weather—when suddenly there came a knock at the door.

I sprang up, *a la Poe*, and open flung the portal, expecting something or somebody, but it was only the postman.

"Letter for you, ma'am!" and with stereotyped bow and scrape, Uncle Sam's faithful messenger disappeared on other errands of mercy.

I took the letter to my easy chair; gave myself a vigorous puff of air with the last number of the newspaper, which started the sweat from every pore. (It was awful weather,) and then I tore off the envelope.

Verbatim, my letter read thus:

"MY DEAR SERAPHINE:—Oh, the loneliness that I have endured since last seeing you, my dearest! I have cried my eyes red with vexation. But listen, dearest, I have glorious news for you! Papa and mamma join with me in inviting you over here to our lovely country seat—Flowermead—isn't it a charming name? to pass the remainder of the month, and indeed the whole summer, if you will. You must come—I can take no denial—and what magnificent times we will have! When I think of it, I feel as if I should fly! I am so delighted!

"I have made a frightful rent in my new silk tissue, that cost thirteen and six-pence a yard, at a bargain, too! all on your account, *ma mignonne*. Going out to the Post Office with this very letter, (no, not this one, but its exact copy, for when I returned to change my dress, I flung note No. 1 into the grate, and penned this to let you know what I have suffered for your sake, my precious Seraphine!) yes, dear girl, I made that awful rent going out to carry this very letter!

"Now, don't disappoint me, *ma chere*, don't, don't! Come to-morrow by the three P. M. train, and we will meet you at the depot. From your admiring CELESTE."

"P. S. If you can bring me some exquisite new novel, I shall be perfectly

happy, for pa (naughty man!) will allow in mutual love at first sight—I took no me nothing but Dickens and such flat, one-sided view of the case.

"P. S. Please let the novel be full of sweet love-scenes—and if there is a murderer now and then, so much the better.

Yours, C."

I read the letter and was glad. The delightful place was Flowermead! I had heard tell of it. Beaux plenty as blackberries in August.

Tender-hearted, affectionate little girl, that Celeste Bridgton—my friend, and room-mate at Madame Guillot's seminary. Loved one, I really believe, although somewhat extravagant in her demonstrations.

I ruminated awhile on her proposition. It was just the thing exactly. Go? of course, I'd go! Bid farewell to the dust, and dirt, and filth of C——, and hurrab for the cool retreats of Flowermead!

With more energy than I should, a half hour before, have deemed myself possessed of, I went down stairs to my mother's private sitting room, and laid the case before her. She gave her consent, after a little resistance, and I kissed her, and thus was the bargain sealed.

Eight o'clock the next morning found me at the depot—dressed in gray *de berge*, and circular of the same; drab lawn bonnet, (a horrid thing, by the way, but I did not wish to soil my delightful new French hat) white linen collar and cuffs to match. I had an exceedingly moderate quantity of baggage—only three bandboxes, a carpet bag, a parasol, and four paper packages.

Once safely on board the train, I began to use a woman's prerogative, and look about me. Nobody in the car worth noticing. Half a dozen women with a baby apiece—miniature steam engines judging from the steaming and hissing. Five pretty old gentlemen, all rejoicing in spectacles and wigs, and all smelling strongly of snuff; three dandies (I despise dandies!) with a dozen capillaries, each polluting the purity (?) of their upper lips.

Seeing nothing attractive *inward*, I naturally turned my eyes outward. In a moment, my destiny was decided! So I thought, then.

I sat very close to the door of the car, and I thanked my stars for it. Such an Adonis as that brakeman was! The pencil of Raphael would have been paralyzed in his presence!

Tall, straight as an arrow, elegantly proportioned—with a face that would have driven Apollo raving mad with jealousy. Hazel eyes, large and eloquent; masses of shining chestnut hair, and such a pair of whiskers! There he stood—one of Nature's noblemen—clad in a blue striped shirt and blue overalls.

Ah! there is a wealth of poetry in blue!

I was smitten! Cupid had launched a fiery arrow at my heart! It was all over with me! "Alas! poor Yorick!"

In love with a brakeman! A humble laborer?

Well, and why not? I asked myself the question indignantly. Romance whispered sweetly of self-sacrifice and everlasting devotion; but Reality suggested love in a cottage, and subsistence on codfish and potatoes, with now and then a sprinkling of onions!

No, Romance said—white bread and golden honey, and crimson strawberries, and Love's celestial nectar! that should be our diet, and a glorious one it would be! I was charmed; mentally I decided that I would marry him if he asked me,

as of course he would, for I was a believer,

house the carriage stopped; Celeste, in straw-colored morning dress and blue ribbons, flew into my arms and sobbed; and a big black dog sprang out of his kennel, and barked an overture from the last evening opera.

I was delighted with my reception, and told Celeste so. She thanked me a thousand times for coming; kissed me till I felt like a hen done up in lavender; and showed me up to a pleasant chamber in the north wing. I gave her the novel, a French translation—which answered her purpose admirably. After exhausting her whole vocabulary of quality adjectives on my improved appearance, she left the room to silence, and to me. (And the brakeman.)

His luminous eyes peered at me from the depths of everywhere. From my chamber walls from the crimson bed hangings, from the primroses in my French hat, which I had just disinterred from one of my handboxes.

Oh, what a fate it is to love!

I consulted the mirror. Actually, I had grown pale since morning; and there was quite a grief-like droop in my eye-lids. Whether this was caused by locomotive chunders, or love, I could not tell, but ascribed it to the latter. I gazed on my pallid countenance, and doubt crept into my breast. What if he should not return my passion?

Well, then, I would die for him! It would be pleasant to suffer death for such a man, who wore blue shirt and overalls! And when the dread consummation was accomplished, he would realize my worth, perhaps, and suffer untold agonies at the thought of the ruin he had wrought! How touchingly would sound my epitaph!

"SERAPHINE.  
AGED 19 YEARS."

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART."

I grew quite interested in thinking over the prospect, and when the dinner bell rang, went down with a good appetite.

Company came in directly, in small avalanches, and evening brought the beau-wishy-washy animals—these latter—with hairy faces, and brains not remarkable for their specific gravity, judging from the emanations thereof.

Celeste led a pale young stripling up to me, whom I at first mistook for her little brother Clarence—but was undeceived by the introduction that followed.

"Mr. Louis Brandon—Miss Worcester"—then in an undertone—"my affianced husband, Seraph."

Of course, I was delighted to see Mr. Brandon, and we carried on a highly edifying conversation on that prolific subject—the weather.

I retired to rest that night, dissatisfied and unhappy. There was a worm gnawing at my heart-strings! I must see again the object of my devotion! I should die altogether too soon, if I did not behold him in a week, at least. I would make an excuse to return home, forthwith. Better surprise my friends than die before he knew of my love. And during the passage home I would contrive to get a word in his ear—we would have an interview and—and—well, if he refused my love, there was nothing left for me but to sink into the grave! if he accepted it—oh, joy ineffable!

An opportunity of excusing myself to the Brightons soon presented itself. I received a letter from my mother announcing the fact that Aunt Naney, (one of the hatefullest of all old maids!) was sojourning at our house, and would be do-

lighted to see her dear niece, Seraphine.

I needed no more. Regardless of Celeste's tears, I was determined to go. She cried, and I cried, and we had a melting time of it; but I persevered, and at nine o'clock, I waited at the station for the arrival of the train.

A red-headed Irishwoman, and three freckled-faced children waited too, and in my devotion to my Apollo, I really felt some sympathy for the Emeralder's solicitude about Patrick, whom she said she expected by the train.

It was an age to wait, but at last probation was ended. The blessed whistle sounded—the engine swept round the curve, and stopped.

Apollo was at his post—glorious and kinglike as ever.

I made a rush at him, but the red headed Irishwoman forestalled me, and stuck the youngest brat into his face.

"Och! Patrick darlin'—and here's yer own Mickie come to ride wid ye! kiss his sweet face!"

And my Apollo took that freckled baby, and honored it with a hearty smack, and the remark, in the richest of brogues—

"Faith now Biddy, and it's glad I am to see yeas—come in, woman—and the babies, too."

And he assisted them in, without once glancing in my direction.

Alas! for romance!

In love with a married Irishman! The father of three sub-nosed children! I have adopted this line for my motto.

*Sic transit gloria mundi.*

Germans versus Indians.

Tacitus, who wrote near the end of the first century after Christ, in his account of the ancient Germans, says: "They play at dice, when sober, as a serious business and that with such a desperate venture of gain or loss that, when everything else is gone, they set their liberties and persons on the last throw. The loser goes into voluntary servitude; and though the youngest and strongest, patiently suffers himself to be bound and sold. Such is their steadfastness in a bad practice—they themselves call it honor."

Now so similar are the habits of barbarians that we find a practice here among our Indians exactly like it. Lawson's History of North Carolina was written about 1700; in the new edition, page 287, he says: "they game very much, and often strip one another of all they have in the world, and what is more, I have known several of them play themselves away, so that they have remained the winner's servants, till their relations or themselves could pay the money to redeem them; and when this happens, the loser is never dejected or melancholy at the loss, but laughs and seems no less contented than if he had won. They never differ at gaming, neither did Lever see a dispute about the legality thereof, so much as arise amongst them."

The letter going the rounds purporting to be written by "Judge Lyons," of Abbeville, S. C., complaining of forced loans, &c., in South Carolina, proves to be a humbug, there being no Judge Lyons, "or any other man" of that name, in the place.

Hon. John Gill Shorter, D. P. Lewis, and Thos. Earne, members of the Provisional Congress, from Alabama, have resigned their seats. The Alabama State Convention will fill the vacancies thus created.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.  
THEY TELL ME SHE REMEMBERS YET.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

They tell me she remembers yet,  
Her childhood's happy hours;  
When love lay sleeping in her heart  
Like dew in April flowers;  
And though they deem she can forget  
Her girlhood's happy home;

Yet at the memory of the past,  
The silent tears will come.

They say that often in the midst  
Of some gay, thoughtless throng;  
Her eyes will fill with pearly drops  
At some familiar song;  
And when her voice joins in the strain,  
She trembles as she sings;

For ghosts of joys now passed away,  
Sail by on memory's wings.

Alas! alas! she's altered now,  
Yet though gold may have changed  
The innocence of that fair brow,  
The heart is not estranged;  
For memories of the past have strok'd  
The claims that pride had given;

And her aching tears shall be  
A passport into Heaven.

Baltimore, Md.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.  
SPRING IS HERE.

BY C.

Once more delightful spring is here,  
Sweet flowers greet my eyes;

The merry month of May is near,  
Cold winter has gone by.

The song of birds now greets my ear;  
Time has swiftly fled,

And summer, in beauty, draws near;

The winter king is dead.

O how I love the little flowers,  
That rise from the sod;

Whose gentle springing leaflet

Pants us to Nature's God.

I love the birds that sport so free,  
And in their morning lays,

As they fly from tree to tree,

While hymns of praise.

O that I were lovely as the flowers,

But east as the birds;

Then how sweetly would flow the hours,

And how fly the years.

There quickly waned over life's sea,

The sunken King;

Where now life's many trials, free,

Heigh ho! sing sing.

## LITERARY.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.  
THOUGHTS ON LIFE.

BY C.

One evening, as I sat in my room all alone, pondering over the *past*, thinking of the *present*, and now glancing at the *future*, I thought of *life*: what a thought, how boundless! how incomprehensible! how little understood, yet how important to be understood! But when considered as the duration of man's existence on earth, how short, how often its days profusely squandered! how much of sorrow known, how little of true pleasure!

And I said in my heart, "The Prince of Uz" spoke truly when he said, the days of man are few and full of trouble. And I, though the poorest of a poor and fallen race, took up my pen to write a few "thoughts on life," if haply any of your readers might receive instruction therefrom.

I remembered that life is a checkered scene, made up of sorrows, now and then mingled with pleasure; cares and temptations relieved by occasional scenes of joy and peace; a desert waste, yet its monotony broken by an occasional oasis of evergreen, by which we are animated, to renew our journey, with fresh courage and fairer prospects.

But no cross, no crown; and the more arduous the labor, the sweeter the rest. Yet as regards the sorrows and cares, the enjoyments and pleasures of life, very much depends upon the course which we pursue:—on looking around, we see that among those who are possessed with the same advantages, and endowed with like faculties of becoming useful, of rendering life happy and agreeable; some pursue their course in the pleasant paths of virtue shaded with the Olive and the Vine; or through the evergreen meadows bordered with the rose, the ivy, and the Cedar of Lebanon.

To them every care becomes a pleasure, at every step they discover some new feature of delight, something with which to satisfy the ever inquiring mind. To them all nature becomes a source of joy, ever chanting in soul-stirring notes, the wondrous goodness of a merciful God, whose Author is: while others grope their way in darkness beneath a mid day sun. Given to gloom and to viewing things up on the dark side, they deprive themselves of many pleasures, and rob society of half its charms; to them

"The claws of fancy all are rent,  
And all her fair creations flown."

But true greatness and real merit are not inborn prime of degenerate man. The beauties of nature, the gems of self-

love, and the paths of religion are known and appreciated, but by those of cultivated mind and refined taste; world's virtue and happiness grow up to us of their own accord, and solicit our acceptance; but they are the fruits of long cultivation, the reward of labor and care.

The weal or woe of each one is, in a great measure, put into his own hands. We all possess the ability of becoming useful, of making life pleasant, and with all, of securing for ourselves a crown of unfading bliss. We may think, and even say, we have not the means of becoming useful, we may not possess an abundance of the world's goods; we may be orphans cast upon the waves of a cold and heartless world; difficulties may beset us on every side, and clouds of darkness arise before us. But remember the way to true honor and greatness is not through flower-paths of ease, nor are they obtained with offerings of gold, nor will faith without works secure the prize; uniting zeal with a *hope-on, hope-ever* is the secret of success.

Let us look at examples which history sets before us. Most of the great men who did their country a service, who rose to probity and honor, and have received the homage of nations, have arisen from obscurity; they came forward unknown, pressed on through countless difficulties, with but a noble cause, and the very difficulties attending it, to stimulate them; yet with that determination which yields to no opposing force, recoils from no danger; with heart and hand for any fate, they paved the way to the towering heights of eminence, and looked back upon the rugged path they had ascended wondering at their own success, yet these objects are not to be accomplished at once, but often require years of arduous labor.

When Napoleon conceived the grand projects of conquest, he devoted years of research into the character of those upon whom he was to make war, their institutions and their country, and from a careful study of all these, he formed his plans, his organization of forces, and these perfected and remaining unbroken, he was invincible; and though the Alps towered in gloomy grandeur between him and Italy which he wished to conquer, he delayed not a moment, but with one bold effort he crossed them, and in a few short weeks, fifty thousand French bayonets glittered around the proud "City of the Seven Hills."

This determined effort in crossing the mountains did more towards conquering Italy than all the battles that reddened her sunny plains. Hence a barrier once sealed, forms a vastage ground on which to stand. But before we act, there is need of *liberation*, and when our plans are matured there is need of *action*;—though we ponder over by-gone days, receive encouragement from the examples of those gone before; we need not live in the dreamland of the past, nor await the time when "wonderful to tell," soon, imminent turn of fortune shall have wafted us, as upon eagle wings, to a heaven-high renown! but act, ever act in the living present, with heart and hand, remembering that we have a great and noble mission to fill, and that now is the time for action; the past is forever gone; wrapped in mystery, with here and there a resounding turn of fortune shall have wafted us, as upon eagle wings, to a heaven-high renown! but act, ever act in the living present, with heart and hand, remembering that we have a great and noble mission to fill, and that now is the time for action; the past is forever gone; wrapped in mystery, with here and there a resounding turn of fortune shall have wafted us, as upon eagle wings, to a heaven-high renown! 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# THE TIMES: A SOUTHERN LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER.

3

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.  
The Flood hath said in his heart  
there is no God."

BY MRS. M. D. WILLIAMS.

Give there a being on earth's fair abode,  
Who bears the form and impress of his God,  
Who breathes His air, to all His creatures, free,  
Yet dare assert, there is no Deity,  
Who sees the nighest stars in beauty shine,  
And disbelieves their Author is divine?

Live there a soul on earth, that even one,  
Beneath the light of Heaven's all glorious sun,  
Who sees not, in the sun and the sky,  
Designs, inseparable, of deity?  
And in the lowliest flower of earth's green sod,  
Sees not the care and workmanship of God?

In Spring's soft beauty and in Summer's bloom,  
In dusky twilight, or in midnight's gloom,  
In wildwood charms, where the mid-day sun,  
And the dark green foliage never shone,  
Where twining branches over the streamlet nod,  
The child of faith beholds the hand of God.

The earth is full of Him, there is no place,  
However wild, or fair, the scenes we trace,  
In the dark forest or the silent grove,  
We cannot find a place, where he is not,  
And when He smiles, or wields the chastening rod,  
Alost for those, who recognize no God.

## SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

*The American Crisis—Necessity of a Recognition of the Southern Confederacy in Europe—The value of Southern Trade to French Interests.*

[Translated from *Le Pays de Paris*, February 21.]

The rapidity with which the American crisis progresses, obliges us, in order to prevent public opinion being surprised by events, to abandon the discussion of secondary points and arrive at once at by far the most important question which is proceeding rapidly from moment to moment towards being submitted to the decision of the governments of Europe.

The American Union exists no longer. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Florida are, at the moment at which we write, assembled in Convention at Montgomery, with the object of forming a new confederation. In entering on his functions Mr. Lincoln will find himself face to face with another confederation, regularly constituted, which he will be obliged to recognize as an independent nation or reduce by force of arms.

The time for recrimination is past; philosophic aspirations, however seductive they may be, must vanish before reality; reason commands us to master them, that she may set before us a situation of affairs in which a more general interest is involved; for soon the new confederation will be knocking at the doors of Europe demanding the recognition of its independence and claiming a place among the nations of the globe.

In presence of that approaching event, it appears to us indispensable to give a rapid sketch of the importance of this new confederation.

The Southern States, to the number of fifteen, comprise a superficies of a million of square miles, without including the portion of common territory to which the separation will entitle them. They extend, on the ocean coast, from the Chesapeake to the Gulf of Mexico, into which the Mississippi empties itself, after a course of 4100 miles through Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas, presenting the only normal and economic means of transport for the productions of a considerable portion of the Western States.

Their population, entirely devoted to agriculture on a large scale, amounts to more than twelve millions of inhabitants. Their principal productions, besides building timber, very much esteemed at the North, and even in Europe, are tobacco, sugar, rice and cotton. The cotton crop is annually, on an average,

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 4,500,000 bales, representing the sum \$30,000,000f | \$180,000,000 |
| Bee..... 25,000,000f                                | 5,000,000     |
| Tobacco.... 1,000,000f                              | 20,000,000    |
| Sugar..... 75,000,000f                              | 15,000,000    |
| Paid & mounted<br>of war... 30,000,000f             | 6,000,000     |

Total.... 1,300,000,000f \$225,000,000

A large portion of these products figure now in the export trade from the ports of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, where they are stored before crossing the Atlantic.

The importation trade of the Southern States is not less than eight millions of francs (\$1,600,000,) taking together European importation and that from the Northern States, which manufacture an enormous quantity of cotton. These figures are far from being exaggerated.

The increase of population, on a soil where the unhabited and uncultivated parts far surpass the quantity of reclaimed lands, being unimpeded, is reasonable

to suppose that, in a future more or less remote, the figures of exportation and importation will follow a progression parallel to the increase of population.

The prosperity of the new Confederation is then intimately bound up with European interests in general, and French interests in particular. All those States, we have said, are producers of necessities and consumers of manufactured productions. In time they will extend their production and consumption.

All their ports will be open to the commerce of the world, and if France knows how to profit by that favorable circumstance which facilitates the putting in practice of her new commercial policy, inaugurated by the Emperor, her trade may, notwithstanding distance, become a formidable competitor with that of the Northern States; for her productions, always in demand in foreign markets, will find, besides, in the difference of the manufacturing price, an advance which, with the custom duties which will be undoubtedly levied on merchandise coming from the Northern Republic, will insure a considerable market to French goods.

The Southern Confederacy is, besides destined to become a natural ally, capable, if need be, of giving to Europe, if circumstances should ever require it, a powerful aid in exchange for a simple recognition, which will, very probably, suffice to keep the fanaticism of the North in check, and preserve from almost certain destruction the Southern marts, which Europe could not do without just now.

We are no longer in an age, thank God, when it was made a boast of having been said from the tribune, "Perish the colonies, rather than a principle!" To recapitulate: the developments to which we have called the attention of our leaders and economists may be classed and arranged under certain interrogatories:

1. Can Europe to-day do without American cotton? She already entertains friendly relations with Brazil, Porto Rico, the Island of Cuba, Manila, countries which owe their prosperity to similar institutions; and, moreover, ought she to refuse cotton because it is the product of a labor system which she disapproves? Evidently not, for there would result from it a danger to the providing for her manufactures and the employment of the working classes, whose moral and material condition has proceeded, since the commencement of this century, in a direct ratio with the increase of cotton. Is not the cotton trade of England, and especially that of Lancashire, in a sufficiently critical condition already to inspire a fear of the serious disorders resulting from the distress of her operatives?

2. Do there exist another soil and another climate so well adapted to the culture of cotton? The young nations, no; England has long sought in vain for a solution of this problem.

For France, yes, which, more fortunately, possesses Algeria, but which cannot count on a crop sufficient for her own consumption until after the peopling of that colony, and a series of agricultural studies and experiments in the acclimatization of cotton on African soil.

3. Ought we to deprive our commerce and trade of the certainty of exchanging its productions, and transporting them directly between France and the Southern States, and sacrifice interests so important, to a question of false philanthropy? No. France ought, on the contrary, seize this opportunity of extending her commercial relations with them, with a view to employ the influence resulting from it, which would be the obtaining by degrees and in a more humane and politic manner a change in their system of labor, instead of proceeding like the Northern States, and making it a question of ruin and annihilation.

In that lies the entire American question, which sentiment alone cannot resolve in a manner satisfactory to all the great interests at stake.

But in awaiting these results, which would flow from the cordial welcome given by Europe to the new confederation, let true philanthropists be assured they are wonderfully mistaken in regard to the real condition of the blacks of the South. We willingly admit that their error is pardonable, for they have learned the relations of master and slave only from the work of Mrs. Beecher Stowe. Shall we look for that condition in the publications of that romance, raised to the importance of a philosophic dissertation, but much rather

inspired, unconsciously to the author, by the desire of leading public opinion astray, of provoking revolution, and of necessitating incendiarism and revolution? A romance is a work of fancy which one cannot serve as a basis to any argument. In our discussion we must seek elsewhere for authorities and material. Facts are eloquent, and statistics teach us that, under the superintendence of those masters, so cruel and so terrible, if we are to believe Mrs. Stowe, the black population of the South increases regularly in a greater proportion than the white; while in the Antilles, in Africa, and especially in the so very philanthropic States of the North, the black race decreases in a deplorable proportion. How could Mrs. Beecher Stowe reconcile this fact with her extraordinary assertions? The condition of those blacks is assuredly better than that of the agricultural laborers in many parts of Europe. Their morality is far superior to that of the free negroes of the North; the planters encourage marriage, and thus endeavor to develop among them a sense of the family relation, with the view of attaching them to the domestic hearth, consequently to the family of the master. It will be then observed that, in such a state of things, the interest of the planter, in default of any other motive, promotes the advancement and well-being of the slave—

Certainly, we believe it possible still to ameliorate their condition. It is with that view, even, that the South has labored for so long a time to prepare them for a higher civilization.

In no part, perhaps, of the continent, regard being had to the population, do there exist men more eminent and gifted, with nobler or more generous sentiments than in the Southern States. No country possesses lovelier, kinder-hearted and more distinguished women. To commence with the immortal Washington, the list of statesmen who have taken part in the government of the United States shows that all those who have shed a lustre on the country and won the admiration of Europe, owed their being to that much abused South.

Is it true that so much distinction, talent and grandeur of soul could have sprung from all the vices, from the cruelty and corruption which one would fain attribute now to the Southern people? The laws of inflexible logic refute these false imputations. And—strange coincidence—while Southern men presided over the destinies of the Union its gigantic prosperity was the astonishment of the world. In the hands of Northern men that edifice, raised with so much care and labor by their predecessors, comes crashing down, threatening to carry with it in its fall the industrial future of every other nation. For long years the constant efforts of the North and a certain foreign country to spread among the blacks incendiary pamphlets and tracts, have powerfully contributed to suspend every Southern movement towards emancipation. Its people have been compelled to close their ears to ideas which threatened their very existence.

Let the independence of the South be recognized—that servile insurrection openly and boldly preached in the pulpits of the North may cease to be an ever present danger. Leave her to her own inspirations, and at her hour, in her own good time with the assistance of Europe—that is to say, when the black shall be sufficiently advanced to understand that, free or slave, he owes it to himself and society to assist by his labor in the common weal—the South will herself commence the great work of enfranchisement. Nothing will then prevent it, for free labor will become less burdensome to the planter, at the same time that the entire of Europe will not find itself threatened in the vital interests of its industrial relations, by the dearth of material which would now be the first and inevitable consequence of a servile war.

Mrs. General Gaines is now the lioness of Washington City. After following up her cause through all the turnings and twistings of the law and the courts for a whole generation, she has at last established her claim to legitimacy as the daughter of Daniel Clark, an early settler of Louisiana. Her mother was a French Creole and there were certain irregularities or mysterious circumstances which cast a doubt upon her father's marriage. The amount in suit is said to be counted in millions, and although the state of Louisiana, where the property lies, has decided, the ordinance of secession makes provision

that its adoption should in no manner change the legal rights of parties in Louisiana in suits pending before the United States Courts.

## The Isabella Grapes.

A correspondent of the American Farmer says he has a row of Isabellas on the south side of his barn, which ripen only once in two or three years, and then the ripeness is more in name than in flavor." He wishes to know how to provide a glass covering for them, to expedite their maturity.

The Editor replies—Build a rough frame of scantling, say ten feet high, leaving a space of two feet in front of the vines, for good ventilation, and a roof, sloping at almost any angle, up against the side of the barn. Divide this frame into convenient sections for receiving the sashes, which may be fastened in place by screws. A portion of each sash, or every other sash, may be hung on hinges, to be opened at mid-day, and closed at night. If these frames are built with care, and removed to some dry loft during the Winter, they will last many years.

But we should hardly think our friend, living in southern N. Y., or northern Penn., would need such frames at all.

And, after reading whole letter carefully, we advise him to try some other remedies first. He says his vines "have not yet been fruitful enough to pay for the trouble of fall pruning and laying down." If by this, is meant that they *have not been* pruned or laid down, the fault may be there. Or, the work may have been imperfectly done. We do not see how he could go amiss, if he has read our instructions respecting it. Prune back to two buds (in the spur-method), lay down the canes carefully, and cover them with litter or soil just enough to conceal them: no more.

His vines "have had no Summer pruning." Of course, they should have received it, and especially as the border has been made so rich with "stable manure, pondrette, and ground bones," thus forcing the vines into an excess of wood-making, and decreasing the yield of fruit.

He says again: "The barn having no eavestrough, may have kept the ground too damp; and in addition to this, there have been too much extra vegetation allowed upon the border, such as lettuce, cabbages, blackberry vines," etc. all of which would abstract a portion of the nourishment, thus robbing the vine.

Then don't order any glass frames, yet awhile; but first, order a good eavestrough for the barn, and perhaps a drain for the garden. Least of all, can grape vines stand with wet feet. The lettuce may do no great harm on the border, but the blackberry vines and things of that sort should be rooted up once. If he heeds our suggestions, we shall be glad to hear from him as to the result.

**DIS-SOLUTION!**—The Partnership above existing under the firm of DRUCKER, HELPERN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of D. A. Wolff; the business will be transacted from this day by DRUCKER & HELPERN, who will settle all debts due them and against the old firm.

LEWY DRUCKER.

JOS. H. HELPERN.

DAVID A. WOLFF.

Greensboro, March 14, 1861.

Thankful to the community for past favorable judgment, we will, if possible, seek a new location.

Mr. Lewis Cohen, who will transact our business for the present at the old stand, "widow Adams," we are desirous to put our name in liquidation.

inch. 9-1m.

DRUCKER & HELPERN.

Greensboro, March 14, 1861.

Having now removed these wandering waifs, we will offer to the public—with others hitherto unpaid off and no publisher would only ask for them a cordial reception—imported criticism.

The volume just now published, will be sent by mail, free of postage. Price \$1 per copy. Orders should be forwarded at once to the subscriber, as but a few copies will be published.

A liberal discount on Trade.

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1861.

N. C. Book Store.

inch. 9-1m.

CRAYON.

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The enterprise Institution, located at Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, N. C., will begin its next session, Sept. 25, 1861. It enjoys a central and the fifth largest position in the State, situated in the most healthy and intelligent region of country, seven miles north of Gilroyville station, on the North Carolina Railroad.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Lower English Branches..... \$7.00

Highest English Branches..... 10.00

Music on Piano..... 15.00

French..... 1.00

Oil Painting..... 5.00

Wax, Leather Work and Embroidery, 5.00

Board, per session..... 50.00

The full session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of October, 1861. Letters should be addressed to JACOB MORTON, Morton's Store, Almane, N. C.

may-5-ff

MORTON'S STORE, Almane, N. C.

inch. 9-1m.

GRAND VIEW FEMALE SEMINARY.

GRANARY, Alamance County, N. C.—A First Class School for Boys, Rev. L. H. Sims, A. M., Principal. Students thoroughly prepared for College or for the practical business of life. Scholarship thorough and rigid. Tuition \$10 to \$24, board \$5 per month. Next Session opens on Wednesday, January 5th, 1861.

TERMINES—Hon. Thomas Settle, Hon. W. A. Graham, J.

J. Martin, Esq., Gen. Peter H. Lee, J. H. Dillard,

Gen. Col. J. Marion, Wm. Martin, Esq., Hon. David S.

Reid.

inch. 9-1m.

DEULAH MALE INSTITUTE, MADISON, Rockingham county, N. C.—A First Class School for Boys, Rev. L. H. Sims, A. M., Principal. Students thoroughly prepared for College or for the practical business of life. Scholarship thorough and rigid. Tuition \$10 to \$24, board \$5 per month. Next Session opens on Wednesday, January 5th, 1861.

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Reid.

inch. 9-1m.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION of 1861 will begin on the 1st of March, and close on the third Thursday in May. There will be no Winter vacation. The regular sessions of the College will be suspended only a few days.

There will be vacancies next Session for other pupils. Those wishing to send their daughters will please inform the subscriber at an early day.

TERMS as heretofore. For full particulars apply to

## THE TIMES.



GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday ..... March 23, 1861

C. C. COLE, J. W. ASHBURTON, Editors and Proprietors.

## Terms.

The Times is published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., at \$2 a year, in advance. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

## Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers receiving their paper with a cross-mark are notified thereby that their subscription has expired, and unless renewed within four weeks, the paper will be discontinued.

## To Advertisers.

The Times is a good medium for advertising. Some but not all advertisements will be admitted. The following is our regular schedule of prices:

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| One-half page, ten lines                | \$1.00 |
| Three-quarters of a page, one insertion | 2.00   |
| One-half column                         | 3.00   |
| One-quarter column                      | 5.00   |
| One-eighth column                       | 8.00   |
| Two-eighths column one month            | 2.00   |
| Two-eighths column do                   | 3.00   |
| Three-eighths column do                 | 4.00   |
| One-quarter column one month            | 10.00  |
| One-half column do                      | 15.00  |
| One column                              | 15.00  |
| One-quarter column one year             | 50.00  |
| One-half column do                      | 80.00  |
| One column                              | 150.00 |

## The Southern Programme.

The Alabama State Convention called upon President Davis the 11th inst. The President made a speech and then invited the Convention to the dining room, where he had prepared a collation for his friends. A letter writer states the above and adds:

"About that time the Vice President entered the room, and was toasted; held a brief consultation with the President, and then proceeded to respond. He referred to the new Constitution, and pointed out the principal features wherein it differed from the old. He thought under it our territory would be enlarged, Mexico might be ours; the border States would unite with us; possibly our extreme Southern border itself would be away down in the tropical climate of Central America; the whole united and homogeneous in interests, all bound together on the great principle, the grand substratum of society, the inferiority of the negro race, and the perpetuation of the institution of slavery. He was frequently loudly applauded. He said that the Northwestern States might be admitted under the express stipulation that they would adopt our institutions."

In this we have the programme hinted at in very unmistakable language, and by no less personage than the Vice President himself. The ultimate object of secession, then, is the acquisition of Mexico and Central America to be annexed to the Cotton States, "the whole united and homogeneous in interests, all bound together on the great principle, the grand substratum of society, the inferiority of the negro race, and the perpetuation of the institution of slavery."

The filibustering expeditions of Gen. Walker never met with sympathy and encouragement outside of the Southern states; and the order, known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, whose professed object was an invasion of Mexico, also only had existence in the Southern states. This indicates a very strong inclination on the part of these states to get possession of Mexico and Central America, and to engraft in them the institution of slavery.

It is a generally conceded fact that slavery is profitable only in a warm or tropical climate; and upon this concession is based the approval and disapproval of the slave states and anti-slave states on the question of extending our territory south. Central America added to the United States could be nothing else than slave territory; hence the north would never consent to any measure calculated to effect an extension of territory south. The Southern States, however, being determined upon this point, and seeing no possible chance to accomplish it so long as they were unit d with the north, have forced a separation, organised an independent government, and now declare openly the object of their separation.

There are several very important questions at issue in this movement; questions involving interests not only of money, but

of the first principles of religion and humanity, and of the rights of nations. How they will be worked out remains only for the future to show; we hope not at the expense of any law or principle of humanity; or at the sacrifice of any inalienable right.

Two of these questions of greatest magnitude are, first, on what terms or in what way are Mexico and Central America to be added to the Confederate states? Will they be annexed on their own application as co-equal states, as was Texas a few weeks since? Or, will they be invaded by sword and musket and annexed by being subjugated? This is not an idle enquiry, originating in the fertility of the imagination, but it is a living and present issue. Secondly, what disposition is to be made of the semi-heathen, semi negro tribes of Central America? Are they to be received as citizens, to be enslaved, to be killed out, or to occupy the position of free negroes? This is a question somewhat akin to the first, but, if possible, of more magnitude, and more difficult to dispose of.

The Cotton States have commenced the work; they commenced in earnest; they will never look back. How they will work out these questions, as before stated, remains for the future to reveal. It will not be many years before the revelation will be made. Thus briefly we have pictured the programme and indicated some of the difficulties. We shall, as we have, watch the developments with much interest.

## The Border Slave States.

These states, numbering eight, being Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas, now occupy a peculiar position. The general government is, effectually, broken up, the extreme Southern states have parted from us, the abolitionists are threatening us, and whither shall we flee? is the question at issue.

The border slave states are peculiarly one in interest as they are one in position. While they stand as a wall between the extremes north and south, it is a wall between two fires, that though it protects the one from the other may itself fall into ruins.

It is, therefore, important that they move cautiously and understandingly, not one at a time, but all together. We highly approve of the proposition introduced into the Virginia Convention, that the border slave states hold a general convention in Frankfort, Kentucky, on the last Wednesday in May, for mutual counsel, and that the Virginia Convention adjourn until after said general convention—Events are maturing very rapidly to take Virginia immediately out of the Union; but we hope the above proposition will be received and acted upon, and that no one state will move without the consent of the whole.

## A Church Difficulty.

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, is in session at Staunton, Virginia. A Convention of Laymen is also in session at the same place. The object of the convention is to get up an outside pressure to cause the Conference to secede from the General Conference on account of its late action on slavery.—On last Saturday, the Laymen's Convention passed the following report by a vote of 91 to 32. Its provisions are:

1. Separation, immediately, from M. E. Church.

2. The possibility of a re-union, if during the coming season, the Annual Conference guarantees an extra General Conference, an ignoring of slavery in the discipline, and the control of a suitable part of the periodicals of the Church by the border.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Virginia delegates are elated. The Washington city and many Maryland delegates are much depressed, considering the action too precipitate, and calculated to split their Societies.

The memorial has been offered to the Conference and is eliciting long and strong debates.

## The Final Result.

The proclamation of Gov. Ellis, contained in the *State Journal*, shows that the official vote of North Carolina (except that of Davie county, which was not returned by the sheriff) in the recent election on the question of Convention or no Convention was as follows: For Convention 46,403,

No Convention 46,603, majority against Convention 191.

## Peace or War.

Under this head, the Baltimore *Sun* exhibits the dilemma in which the Black Republican administration is placed. If, says the *Sun*, it adopts a "peace policy," which is in conformity with the earnest desire of the great mass of the people, it will necessarily confirm the nationality of the Confederate States and mortally offend the party from whom it has existence. But this is not all. It will as certainly establish a superior nation in the South, and cripple and dwarf the enterprise and importance of the North. It is in this singular complication of circumstances: Its policy—almost vital to its existence—is that of war. Yet, if it would—that is, if it should select that policy—it is at once deprived of the means of carrying it into execution. On the other hand, if it should select a "peace policy," it immediately contributes to the stability, aggrandizement and possible superiority of the Southern Republic.

By way of illustrating the effect of the "peace policy," we copy the following significant paragraph from the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

THE REVENUE AND ITS COLLECTOR.—The first set of the United States Congress was to largely increase the rates of duties upon imports; the first set of the secession Confederation was to reduce them. The natural effect of these two diametrically opposite policies is to drive imports away from Northern ports and to send them to Southern ports, to avoid the duties. There being no interior custom houses, no collectors at the railroad stations, which extend from one State to another, or upon the great rivers which sweep through Southern and Northern States, there is nothing to prevent these imports into Southern ports from being sent to every Northern city, and foreign articles may be introduced and sold under the very noses of those who were to be protected by a high tariff, to the exclusion of the home production. The Government can only prevent this by collecting duties at the mouth of Southern harbors, or establishing a chain of internal custom-houses along the line which separates the United States from the seceding States. The latter there is no authority for till Congress shall authorize it, and the expense would be enormous. The former is attended with difficulties which are almost insurmountable. It might be an easy matter to station national vessels at the mouth of the Mississippi, or at the entrances to Savannah and Charleston, but the collection districts are so numerous that all the unemployed vessels in the American Navy would be required to guard them. If the difficulty is to be got over is not so clear, though the consequence to Northern commerce of allowing goods to enter Southern ports under low duties, or none at all, are very evident. If secession is to be uninterfered with, the only way to preserve the commerce of the North will be to open our ports free of duties. This is one of the inevitable consequences of successful revolution in the South, and the fact has got to be faced squarely."

But meet it squarely, or in a round about way, the result is still the same. The expense of collecting the revenue will eat it up. To make the Merrill tariff meet this expense of collection, war and the support of the Government, it will be prohibitory. And then come losses, direct taxation and rebellion. As to opening the Northern ports free of duties, imagine the howl that will greet such a proposition from the manufacturing districts of Pennsylvania and New England! "Ion," the intelligent Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, justly says:

"If it had been a strategem of the secessionists to deprive the Lincoln Government of all sources of revenue, and to enrich the exchequer of the Southern Confederation, it would be regarded as a very admirable stroke of policy. But it obtained no votes from that class of politicians. The Southern Confederate States have, however, availed themselves of the act, and have been enabled by it to establish a higher and more productive tariff than they would otherwise have done; but one that is so much more favorable to importers and consumers of foreign durable goods, that the country will necessarily be in a great measure supplied through Southern ports at the lower rates of duties."

"The question which the Lincoln Government has to meet is not whether it can collect duties in ports of the Confederate States. It is whether it can collect any revenue at the port of New York? The whole Northwest and the entire South—and why not New York itself?—will be supplied with foreign imports, through railroads and other channels of interior communication, which have paid duty in ports of the C. S. A."

For several weeks we have been publishing by request an advertisement of the *Daily Banner*, printed in Raleigh, but since the date of the first insertion of the advertisement the *Banner* has not been seen in our sanctum. Cause why?

## Richmond Manufactures.

Richmond has every natural facility a manufacturing people could desire for a trade without limit. And it is gratifying to see how these facilities are being extensively applied to large establishments of all kinds of manufactures. The immense ordnance pieces for the Confederate States are manufactured here; and we have seen Engines shipped even for Cuba, such is the reputation of some of these works. We refer to the subject, however, at this time, more particularly to mention the fact that the Union Manufacturing Company, an immensely large establishment, manufactures the "Sloat's" sewing machine, the only sewing machine manufactured in the South, an advertisement of which will be found on the sixth page of this paper.

## U. S. Senate.

The special session of the Senate in Washington has been for several days engaged in discussing the resolution offered by Mr. Douglas, calling on the Secretary of War for detailed information relative to the Government property in the seceded States, and the power and means of the Government for holding or retaking the same and inquiring whether the defence and protection of the United States render it necessary or wise to recapture or retain such property, except at Key West and Tortugas. The object of Mr. D's resolution is to disclose officially the fact, that there is no adequate power to retake and hold the Southern forts, now in the possession of the seceded States; to show that such a proceeding would involve a large additional military force and great expenditure, and therefore must necessarily be postponed until the meeting of Congress.

## Fire and Sword.

President Davis in a speech the other day said, "if war should come we would invade the North with fire and sword, and compel them to support the contending armies."

## What France Thinks.

An interesting article, purporting to be a translation from a Paris paper, is to be found on the inside page of this paper, which we commend to the attention of our readers.

## The Virginia Convention.

On Saturday last (says the Richmond *Dispatch*) Mr. Goggin offered an ordinance (as an amendment to the report of the Committee on Federal Relations,) for the withdrawal of Virginia from the Union and for a Conference of the Border Slave States at Lexington, Ky., on the last Wednesday in May next, to propose a plan of constructing a Government to be formed by said States of America; such plan to have no binding authority till adopted and ratified by the Virginia State Convention, which it is provided, shall adjourn over to await the result. It declares that the Union can only be restored upon the original basis by an amendment to the Constitution emanating from the non-slaveholding States, for the sure protection of the rights of the South. The last clause suspends the operation of a previous clause, for assuming the Government property within the State, till such time as the Convention may deem proper to enforce the same, desiring to avoid any collision and with a view to an adjustment of the pending difficulties, through the agency of the Conference, and by a returning of justice among the people of all sections. The ordinance was ordered to be printed.

## From Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, March 21st.—The Secession ordinance has been defeated by four majority.

The Supreme Court of this State has ordered that hereafter all reference for taking depositions, making inquiries, &c., be to the Clerk of the Court, who shall have power to issue commissions and to take the depositions of witnesses on application of the parties.

Hon. Wm. S. Barry, President of the Mississippi State Convention, announces that that body will convene at Jackson, Miss., on Monday, March 25th.

Secretary Chase has issued orders to obtain name, age, length of service, occupation and nativity of each officer in his department. Secretary Smith has done the same thing.

## The New Naval Coast Guard.

The New York *Express* announces the organization of a new naval coast guard, unprecedented in its numbers since the organization of the American Navy. The large steam frigate Powhatan hauled into the stream at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Thursday. Her arrival was telegraphed to the authorities at Washington, who have commanded her to remain as she is for the present. Neither her officers nor crew have been detached, and it is believed she will remain in commission. Not having been overhauled in four years, since she returned from the East Indies, she cannot be kept long in service, as her timbers are shaky. The Powhatan has been brought home in pursuance of the policy of establishing a coast guard, which was resolved upon by the late Administration, and will be adhered to by the present. The advice by this arrival from the home squadron are interesting. Three ships-of-war only will be left in the Gulf of Mexico until political affairs become more settled here. The Macedonian is the only newly commissioned ship to remain. No officers have been gazetted to replace those whose resignations from the fleet have been tendered. The craft that left for Norfolk had no provisions or stores to spare. As the accumulation of the naval coast guard is a most important movement, we print, for the first time, a tabular analysis of its strength, as follows:

## LIGHT DRAUGHT VESSELS FOR HARBOUR DUTY.

| Tenders, &c.             | Officers and Men. | Gross Tons. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Steamer Harriet Lane     | 24                | 800         |
| Steamer Water Witch      | 60                | 350         |
| Steamer Corwin           | 80                | 250         |
| Steamer Croaker          | 110               | 100         |
| Steamer Mohawk           | 110               | 80          |
| Steamer Wyandotte        | 100               | 400         |
| Steamer Bibb             | 80                | 320         |
| Steamer Vixen            | 90                | 400         |
| Big Bainbridge           | 100               | 600         |
| Big Dolphin              | 100               | 600         |
| Big Perry                | 100               | 600         |
| Four small revenue craft | 20 about          | 800         |

\*including two ships to be chartered.

This fleet aggregates, all told, 3,817 men, 196 guns, and 21,247 tons. It constitutes a larger naval force than was ever concentrated in one squadron since the organization of the United States Navy. It exceeds the Paraguay Expedition by seven in the number of vessels, and by over a thousand in the number of men. It consists of more ships than the great channel fleet of England, although of only half as many men. Every vessel in the list is in commission except the Perry, Bainbridge and Dolphin, which could be got ready for sea in a few days. The revenue cutters included are now subject to the rules of the regular navy, and may be considered as belonging to it. About half a dozen men-of-war could be added to the fleet, were it necessary.

The Richmond *Dispatch* gives the above, and concludes with the following:

And all this is Peace! Peace!! Peace!!! A thousand soldiers in Washington, and re-inforcements on the way! The largest squadron on the coast ever known in our history! And yet the abolition President does not intend to collect the revenue, nor reinforce the Southern forts, nor put a hook in the nose of the Southern Leviathan! Wait! Wait! Wait! Peace! Peace!

## Morehead City.

This is the seat of the Atlantic Female School an institution of high grade, Rev. L. Branson Principal. The advertisement under our "School Directory," says they are subject to none of the extremes of heat and cold. A gentleman from Beaufort informed us this week that there had not been five nights this winter cold enough to freeze standing water. And every body knows how delightful the cool ocean breezes of summer are. This school offers very superior advantages in many respects, as a preparatory school of high grade.

## Resigned.

We learn that Rev. D. P. Wills, President of Wesleyan Female College, Murfreesboro', N. C., has resigned his office, to take effect at the close of the present session. The College is in a very flourishing condition.

# THE TIMES: A SOUTHERN LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER.

5

From Washington.

FORT SUMTER.

Washington, March 17, 1861.—The President and Cabinet are perplexed about issuing the order to Major Anderson to evacuate Fort Sumter. A dozen different plans for the reinforcing of Fort Sumter have been submitted to the President, but none of them seem practicable, inasmuch neither meets the necessity indicated by Major Anderson in his letter of the 28th of February. He therein states that he had only provisions enough at that time to last one month. That time will expire in ten days.

None of the plans presented for reinforcement show that any practicable demonstration in that direction can be made within that space of time. Major Anderson states that if an attempt should be made to reinforce the place that the secessionists would instantly throw such obstacles across the channels as will totally preclude the possibility of reaching Fort Sumter with a single vessel.

COMMISSIONS TO ENGLAND.

The appointment by President Davis of three Commissioners to visit England and France for the purpose of securing the recognition by those Powers of the independent government of the Confederate States is somewhat startled the Lincoln administration. It is understood they are about to despatch a secret agent to Europe, with instructions to inform those governments of the policy to be pursued by the new administration, and thereby fore-stalling and defeating the object and purpose of the mission of the Southern Commissioners. The same course is to be pursued respecting other Governments. Despatch will probably leave here by special bearers tomorrow or next day for Mexico, for the purpose of heading off Jefferson Davis in his efforts to secure recognition by the latter government.

THE CONFEDERATE NAVY.

The Confederate States, it is said here, has ten ships of war now contracted for in course of construction.

THE SOUTHERN DEMAND.

The Commission from Montgomery demands, I understand, the surrender of the forts at Key West and Tortugas.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

In Executive session the following nominations were made by Lincoln: C. F. Adams of Massachusetts, Minister to England; Dayton, of New Jersey, Minister to France; Marsh, of Vermont, Minister to Sicily; James Watson Webb, Minister to Turkey. Mr. Dayton was confirmed.

DEBATE ON THE INAUGURAL.

WASHINGTON, March 18. Mr. Beck-bridge in his speech to-day in the Senate, on Douglas' resolution, said that the President in his Inaugural Address uses general terms of conciliation, but it becomes to enquire what kind of peace we are to have, and on what terms it can be maintained. He feared that the policy which the President deems it proper to pursue, will result in bloodshed. He read from the inaugural to show that Lincoln will hold the forts and other property in the seceded States, &c., to the extent of his power. A modification of this policy would occur only from inability to execute it.—*A Private Letter.*

The Confederate States.

Montgomery, Ala., March 17—Congress has confirmed the nominations of District Judges, as follows:

A. G. Magrath, of South Carolina.

H. R. Jackson of Georgia.

Wm. Lanier Harris, of Mississippi.

Thomas J. Semmes, of Louisiana.

John Hennill, of Texas.

Jesse J. Finley, of Florida.

McGowen McIntosh, Judge of the Admiralty Court at Key West.

David Hubbard, of Alabama, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Alexander B. Witherall, of Alabama, Register of the Treasury.

Boling Baker, of Georgia, Auditor of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Mr. Clingman argued that Lincoln's inaugural meant war, and that war was the real purpose of the administration. Within the last three days he had received information that heavy guns and large reinforcements were going South to take possession of the forts in North Carolina, Virginia and elsewhere.

Messrs. Hale, Chandler and Simmons replied.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Mr. Hale offered a resolution, which lies over, that the Senate adjourn *sine die*, Saturday, at 1 o'clock p. m.

News from Pensacola.

Col. Forney has been placed in full command of all the forces at this place—Colonel Chase having resigned—and he has commenced his operations with energy.—A sand battery is a cellar dug in the sand, three feet deep and eighteen by twenty-four wide. The sand which comes out of this place is pulled up so as to make a sort of wedge-shaped defence eighteen feet long and four feet high at the edge of the pit, which, being itself three feet deep, makes the whole, from the bottom of the pit to the top of the parapet, seven feet—high enough to protect a man's head.—Col. Forney is constructing three of these sand batteries, distant, the extreme one from the other, about a mile and three-quarters. The right extreme one is to have four 8 inch columbiads; two of these are already mounted and ready for action. The left extreme one four 8 inch columbiads; and the central one three 10 inch columbiads. With good luck, I think that in a few days we can have all the guns mounted. The 10 inch guns are in Fort McRee, which is, by the way we have to go, nearly four miles distant.—These 10 inch guns weigh, each, 15,000 pounds, and it is a vast labor to get them here through this sand. You see the gun is much bigger at the butt than the muzzle, and, therefore, will not roll forward, but Forney has had an arrangement made to go round the muzzle, so as to equalize the diameters, and then taking about 50 men, to each gun, they will be rolled along on skids, and in time will reach their destination. One hundred and twenty pounds of iron flung by twenty pounds of powder will batter down any brick work, I don't care how thick, which is only one and a quarter mile distant; and, if the enemy will stand still, and let us pound away upon them, we will inevitably knock down Fort Pickens. Its walls are not of granite, as we have heard, but of brick, just like all the other forts here, and they have only two 10 inch guns while we have three. Then every brick we knock out of them is a brick gone, but they may fling 1000 ten inch balls into our sand and it will do no harm and hurt nobody, and make not an inch of progress, unless they hit our gun itself, a very unlikely possibility. They may fire a week and do little mischief here. If we had 3000 men properly armed we could reduce Pickens and take it, I think without the ruinous sacrifice of life we have heard so much apprehended. I have no idea that the men-of-war can come into the bay—They have to pass within 600 yards of Fort McRee, where thanks to Forney's energy, we have twenty 32's and 42's mounted and shotted. Six hundred yards is just as near as is wanted. We can sink them from McRee "to a dead moral certainty." Then, if they should get by McRee, they have to face our three tremendous sand batteries, besides the guns of Fort Barrancas. Fort McRee is a pretty strong place, about, as much so, in my opinion, as Fort Pickens, but Fort Barrancas is much weaker, and is not, I think tenable.—*A Private Letter.*

Jones, of Lauderdale, and Nicholas Davis, of Madison.

Congress adjourned to meet again the second Monday in May.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A NAVY FOR THE CONFEDERATED STATES.—The New York Leader says:

"Our enterprising fellow-citizen, Alderman F. L. A. Boole, has been awarded the contract, being the lowest bidder, for the construction of the forty gun-scows required by the Southern Confederacy. These boats are to be seventy feet long by twenty-two wide and five feet deep, double planked, and with sides of the regular naval thickness. Mr. Boole has a new ship-building yard at Greenport, Long Island, close to the Tenth street ferry. Each scow is to mount one central ten-inch pivot gun and two thirty-four pound carriages. They are to be anchored in the mouths of the Mississippi, and at various exposed points up the river—thus guarding alike against attack from the sea, or a descent from the Northwestern States. With their full armament on board they will draw thirty six inches of water, thus presenting but a very narrow target to the enemy."

"The plan of these boats, as a cheap substitute for a Southern navy, is due to Commander Hartstein, and they are to be completed for \$3,200 each—the armaments to be furnished by the Richmond foundry. Twenty of these scows are to be delivered on or before the 31st of next July, and the balance by the end of October. Three of them are now in progress, to be called respectively the South Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia, and Mr. Boole is confident that he can easily complete his contract within the time specified. There were two ship-builders in this city amongst the bidders, the bid of one being \$3,750 for each scow, and that of the other \$4,200. Commander Hartstein believes that these vessels, almost wholly submerged in the water, will prove of more use and receive far less damage than Lieut. Hamilton's costly and dangerous iron-plated battery."

NEW YORK, March 19.—A vessel is now loading with big guns for Fort Caswell, N. C.

A strong force of regular troops will be sent to such places in the South as are not yet in the hands of the people. The orders of these troops will be to resist, at all hazards, any attempt at a seizure of the remaining forts by the State authorities. It is farther designed by the Government, acting under the advice of Gens. Scott and Totten, to garrison and provision the forts in Virginia and North Carolina for one year's siege.

Norfolk has been determined on as the Northern point "appin" or sea coast base of operations against the Confederate States. Key West will be the rendezvous from which the naval forces will menace the Gulf coast. The basis for land operations have not yet been determined on, but it is supposed that Washington will be the Northern point, and St. Louis the South western.

Fort Pickens is now engaging the attention of Gen. Scott. A strong reinforcement will be sent there forthwith.—*Charleston Mercury.*

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Among the passengers who arrived at New York on Saturday last, by the steamship *Arabia*, was Mr. W. L. Russell, the special correspondent of the London *Times*, who has come to this country for the purpose of giving a fair and impartial account of the nature and extent of our political troubles.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The opinion prevails among political circles at Washington that Lincoln will soon be compelled to call an extra session of Congress.—There are many necessities for it; but there would be justification enough in the call if it were made simply for the purpose of repealing an act to regulate the duties upon imports, &c., known as the Morrill Tariff bill.

The Alabama State Convention has ratified the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States of America by a vote of 87 ayes to 4 nays.

Jere Clemmons has been appointed Major General of the Alabama army.

The Convention of the people of Florida will reassemble in April.

LITERARY.—In the Georgia Convention a resolution has been adopted, requesting the Governor to offer a reward of \$500 each for the following works, to be written or compiled by citizens resident in the Confederate States of America—viz: A spelling book for the use of common schools, an arithmetic, an English grammar, a geography, and two reading books, one for beginners and one for more advanced scholars; the prize to be awarded by a committee appointed by the Governor, and the books selected to be published and printed within the Confederacy, and the copyright to be owned or disposed of by the authors or compilers of the several works.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' VETO OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE BILL.—President Davis' veto message on the African Slave Trade bill was made public Thursday, the order of secrecy having been removed.—The President objected to the sixth section of the act, which authorizes the sale of Africans to the highest bidder unless the Colonization Societies take them to Liberia at their own expense. He contends that it is in opposition to the clause of the constitution forbidding such trade, and the mandate to legislate effectually to prevent the same. The vote to pass the bill, notwithstanding the veto, stood ayes 15, nays 24.

D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, publishes an advertisement in the Raleigh papers, for sealed proposals, for the purchase of \$250,000 of Bonds, issued by the State on account of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad and running thirty years from April 1st 1861.

The above bonds will have coupons for interest at six per cent. per annum attached, payable 1st April and October in each year.

The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, in the city of New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.

FORT MONROE.—The Virginians are in a terrible fury about Fortress Monroe, at Old Point Comfort. This is not surprising, for the Administration now openly avows the intention to concentrate within that post all its spare forces, and thus make it the headquarters of coercion. The people of Norfolk and Hampton are true as steel to the South, and some say, that ere long Lincoln may have a Fort Sumter case in Hampton Roads.

The Verandah Hotel, at Salisbury, N. C., was destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. Loss \$4,000.

Cassius M. Clay has been appointed Minister to Spain, and has accepted the appointment.

The Hon. T. Corwin has declined the appointment of Minister to Mexico. He is not an applicant for office and does not want any.

D. E. Jamison, President of the South Carolina Convention, has issued his proclamation calling the Convention together at Charleston on the 26th inst.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, has lost two children by scarlet fever, since the meeting of the Southern Congress, of which he is a member.

Wm. H. Russell, the well-known correspondent of the London *Times*, will, it is said, come to this country to describe men and things at the present juncture.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fudge died in Washington county, Va., on the 9th inst., leaving 100 grand children and nearly fifty great-grand children.

D. M. Warren, the author of several well-known educational works, died in Baltimore on the 9th inst.

The small-pox is prevalent in Jersey City. Fifteen cases have resulted fatally.

Sir Charles Fellowes has bequeathed the watch of Milton to the British Museum.

The California Senate has endorsed the Crittenden resolutions.

## COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Mar. 20.—Turpentine—Virginia \$1.44, yellow dip 1.80  
hard 15¢ lb. Spices—Turmeric—Country bats 33¢  
per gal. for New York bids. Rum—Palo 2.75 \$1.50  
Tar—1.75 \$1.50

Greensboro Market.  
Reported especially for The Times, by B. L. Cole.  
Mar. 22.—Bacon 126@15c. Peaf 50@15c. Butter 25c. Candles 186@21c. Canflies, tallow 200@25c. Adaman-  
tine 25@30c. Sperm 40@35c. Corn 15c. Meal 90c. Chick-  
ens 15c. Eggs 10@10c. Flour \$16@15c. Lard 125@15c.  
Hay 6c. Oats 40@50c. Peas, yellow 90c. white 51c. Pork  
7c. Rice 7c. Salt \$2.25@2.50c. Sugar, brown 100@125c. Lard  
15c. crushed 15c. clarified 14c. Tallow 12@15c. Wheat  
\$1.25@1.25c. Fruit—dried apples 3cts. per lb. Peaches, nu-  
merous 50@55c. peaches 50@55c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Mar. 18.—Sales of cotton to-day 16,500 bales. middlings-  
103,400@11@12c.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Mar. 18.—Wheat—New crop white 1.45@1.70c; red 1.50c.  
Corn—White and yellow 53@55c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Mar. 19.—Cotton, native 126@12cts. Flour—Southern  
53@55c. Wheat—Southern Red 1.55. Corn Mixed  
71@75c; extra 7.50@8.50c. family 10@10.50c.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

Mar. 20.—Wheat—White \$1.55@1.58c. Red 1.55. Cotton-  
mixed 11@12c. Corn—55@58c. Bacon—12c. Flour—sup-  
71@75c; extra 7.50@8.50c. family 10@10.50c.

RICHMOND MARKET.

Mar. 20.—Tobacco—Liquor, common and good, at \$13@12@14c.  
Leaf, 30@32c. Wheat—Red 1.35@1.38c; white 1.50c.

NORFOLK MARKET.

Reported especially for The Times, by B. L. Cole.  
Mar. 19.—Flour—Family 7.25. Extra 6.75. Superfine \$1.00.  
Wheat—white 1.25@1.30c; red 1.10@1.25c. Spirits—Tur-  
pentine 25@30c. Rosin 1.25. Corn—white 2.25@2.50c. Yellow  
and mixed 2.50@2.75c. Bacon—shoulders 9@9.25c. sides  
11@11.50c.

## MARRIED.

In Winston, on the 16th inst., Col. J. W. Alspach, senior editor of the Winston Sentinel, to Mrs. Olivia Steedman.

In Green county, on the 7th inst., Mr. Redlin S. Williams to Miss Kate Edwards.

In Rowan county, on the 6th inst., Mr. Samuel S. Up-right to Miss Turza Broadway. Also, on the 7th inst., Mr. Wm. A. Hoffman to Miss Elizabeth J. Hunter.

## DIED.

In Edgecombe county, on the 14th inst., Mr. James Jackson aged about 70 years.

In Salisbury, on the 8th inst., Mr. David L. Pool, aged 50 years.

In Cleveland County, on the 17th ult., Mr. John Watts aged 31 years.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S SAPSAPARILLA.—This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring to treat the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expansion of these many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruption, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pustules, eruptions, or sore; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this panacea of life, disease, or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Powers & Gorrell, Greensboro, and all other druggists.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE.

# THE TIMES: A SOUTHERN LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

**LINES**  
To my friend, Miss Sue R. Eaton, touching the subject of  
Spring—her favorite season.

BY BESSIE.

Oh! now you will be very gay  
And forget old winter's blast,  
From your heart spring-time will melt away  
The cold snows of the past.

To me, also! twill guarantee  
No such a blessed hour—  
Its brightness seems but mockery  
To my heart's unchanged gloom.

Oh! may Spring's sunny hours  
linger long o'er earth;  
For you say with the fair flowers,  
Dies your fund of mirth.

May summer come in tardy  
With its more matured charms—  
Ripe grain, and reapers hardy  
Mowing o'er the farms—

Yest'ry day fair Spring in gladness  
Long wave for budding bough,  
Waving them from sadness  
To an ideal land.

I glory that this season  
To fancy gives the right  
To triumph over thy reason  
To paint like picture's bright.

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Agriculturist.  
Stumbling Horses.

No fault of horses is more annoying or dangerous than the not uncommon one of *stumbling*. It may be traced to one or more of these three causes: malformation, weakness, or disease. Some may add that of carelessness on the part of the animal; but this, without the others, would not produce it; for with a sound, well-developed shoulder, breast, and fore leg, unimpaired in strength, the horse does not need to give especial attention to his movements even on a rough road.

The first cause, *malformation*, may show itself in a narrow chest; shoulder blade rising too perpendicularly from the leg; a small, un muscular "fore arm;" knees more or less "sprung;" a badly shaped pastern, or hoof too slanting and large, or upright and small. The fore parts of a horse give sure-footedness or its opposite, and should be most carefully scrutinized.

Second—*weakness*. This may proceed from and be detected by malformation, as a badly formed horse is, other things being equal, weaker than a well formed one; or it may be occasioned by injuries, such as strains, colds, bad shoeing, or excessive work.

Third—*diseases* of any kind in the shoulder or hoof may cause stumbling, not only on account of the weakness produced, but from the effort of the horse to relieve the painful part, he will lift his feet but slightly, or perhaps point the toe downward, either of which will cause a liability to stumble. This is the case particularly with foundered horses, and with those that by bad shoeing have "corns." In one animal of my own, the first perceptible symptom of the presence of *corns* was repeated stumbling. A few days after, she was lame, and on removing the fore shoes, just in the "angle" of the hoof were well developed corns. Proper shoeing and careful use for a few days remedied the evil.

The cure for a stumbled is, in some cases, easy, but more generally it can only be partially reached or is beyond human skill. If disease or injury has weakened the limb or its connecting muscles, whatever will restore health will be a cure. If the evil is permanent, or proceeds from malformation, then the animal should be put to such use as will not render him liable to stumble, or will allow him to fall without risk to life or limb. Such a horse is especially unfit for the saddle or for shafts.

Some palliatives may be found in the proper management of the horse, such as holding a moderately tight rein, and maintaining a lively mood in the animal, keeping the head well up and chiding him *judiciously* when he stumbles. If the head is allowed to hang down, the horse becomes negligent of his steps, and moreover, the weight of the head and indeed of the whole body is thrown upon the forelegs, more than when the head is well erect. Some good authorities to the contrary notwithstanding, a rather short check and a firm rein, do render a horse less liable to stumble. An occasional touch of the whip to keep him attentive is also beneficial.

One other much mooted point is, *punishment for stumbling*. Nothing can be more cruel or senseless than the habit of whipping a horse for an act which is involuntary on his part, or the result, perhaps, of former cruelties. It is dangerous too, for if a horse is made to expect the

lash whenever he stumbles, he will immediately after each mis-step, start off at a rapid gait. When, as is often the case, by the violent effort of the horse to recover himself, he has broken some part of the harness or carriage, it is impossible to stop him promptly, for he is expecting the usual application of the whip. Yet it is not best to allow the fault to go altogether unnoticed or unpunished, for undoubtedly inattention or carelessness on the part of the horse does very often aggravate the evil. When you are sure that this is the case, at each false step, check him up forcibly, and chiding him with a few sharp words, bring him to a stand. In some cases, a smart stroke of the whip may be allowed, but never until he is brought to a halt (not then if you are angry). By this means he will soon be taught to stop instantly after he has stumbled, and if the harness be broken, he will be less liable to attempt to run away; while the slight pain to the mouth, and your chiding, will do all that can be done toward making him more careful.

HORSEMAN.

### Sow Grass Seed this Month.

The grasses have many enemies, and it is frequently necessary to re-sow fields where the seed has not taken well, or where the roots have been eaten bodily by worms. Wherever the grass is deficient, whether in pasture or meadow, it is a good plan to sow seed at this season. As a rule, seed enough is not used when meadows are laid down to grass. After several years experimenting, we have never found seed to "take" so well, as when sown upon the frozen ground, say in the morning, the latter part of March or early in April.

The alternate freezing and thawing at this early season, open cavities in the soil, and furnish the seed with that very slight covering which it needs; the heavy Spring rains also help to bury it. The use of the bush harrow and the roller would make the covering still more sure, but we have never failed of a good "catch" without resorting to them. In a few weeks the young clover and birds grass make their appearance, and yield a tolerable crop the first season. This is a great deal better than bare patches in the meadow, which will soon be grown over with sorrel or weeds, if not occupied by grass.

## OUR HOMES.

### The Vegetable Garden.

This is the most necessary, if not the most important portion of the garden to the majority of our housekeepers. We may subsist without flowers, and with even a small supply of choice fruits, but without supply of fresh vegetables, in our sultry climate, we should fare very indifferently. Simple as the cultivation of culinary crops is esteemed by many, yet to raise choice vegetables, requires a little skill and attention. In this department we give from week to week various hints that will be of very great assistance to those who will read them.

**Soil.**—Without a rich soil, either naturally so, or improved by culture, and the application of enriching material, we need not hope for good crops. Clean, deep, and thorough culture is the means. There should be a regular rotation of crops, that is, no two crops of a similar nature should be planted in succession on the same soil. To facilitate this rotation, the garden should be divided into squares of nearly uniform size, say into six squares, with cross-walks wide enough to admit a cart.

**Manure.**—Well-decomposed *Barn Yard Manure* is the most reliable material for general purposes. For contingencies or special purposes, Poudrette, Superphosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, and Guano, may be used; the latter with great caution, and only in moist weather, or in a liquid state, well diluted. From twenty to thirty tons of good barn yard manure is sufficient to the acre. **Guano.**—One pound to five gallons of water may be used with advantage, to promote the growth of vegetables already started.

Poudrette is used as a dressing, thinly spread in the drills before the seed is sown, or in hills with Corn and Lima Beans, &c. It is very useful for Turnips and other root crops, also for top-dressing Lawns and Pasture Grounds.

Superphosphate of Lime, if properly manufactured, is a very useful fertilizer, but there are so many brands, and so many of them utterly worthless, that we would advise the farmer to be exceedingly cautious in its purchase.

**The Situation.**—A suitable situation for

the vegetable garden, is one of the most important points to secure early and productive crops; it should have a gentle inclination towards the east or southeast, that it may have all the advantages of the morning sun. It is a great consideration with the gardener, to have vegetables as early in the season as possible; to accomplish this, the garden should be sheltered from the north or northwest winds—Large spreading trees should always be avoided, as their shade is injurious to the crops, and their roots impoverish the soil. The best ground is a dry, sandy loam; if the situation is suitable, however, the soil can be improved by subsoiling, or trenching and draining. The size will depend on the number of the family, varying from a quarter to an acre; half an acre, well cultivated, will produce sufficient vegetables for a family of fifteen throughout the year.

### Bride's Cake.

Four pounds of flour, four pounds of sweet butter beaten to cream, two pounds of white pulverized sugar, twenty-four eggs (six for each pound of flour), one ounce of nutmegs, one tablespoonful of lemon extract, four pounds of currants, four pounds seeded raisins cut in two, two pounds of citron in slips, and one pound of blanched almonds chopped or sliced. Beat the yolks of the eggs and the sugar to a paste, beat the butter and flour together, and add them to the yolks and sugar, add the spice and half a pint of brandy, the whites of the eggs well beaten, stir together for some time, mix half a pound of flour through the fruit, and stir it slowly into the cake. Bake in large tin basin lined with white paper, in a moderate oven for two hours. The mixture should be put in two inches deep.

### Cheshire Pudding.

One pound of raspberry jam, four ounces of butter, one cupful of cream or buttermilk, one and a half pound of flour, one tablespoonful of saleratus. Rob half the butter into the flour, warm the milk, and pulverize the saleratus and put it in the milk, and at once mix it with the flour and the rest of the butter. Roll it out, spread the jam over it, and roll it up. Wrap floured cloth around it two or three times, and tie up the ends. Boil two hours. Serve with thickened sweet sauce, with nutmeg. Rose water and lemon juice are an addition, if you happen to have them. Stewed peaches and almost all acid fruits are nice in this way, with sweetened cream and a little nutmeg for sauce. Eat as soon as done.

### Corn Cake.

Two quarts of milk, five eggs, half a tablespoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of cream of tartar, a teaspoonful of saleratus, two ounces of butter, and Indian meal to make a thick batter; bake in greased pans in a quick oven.

### Buckwheat Cakes.

Two quarts of blood-warm water, and yeast according to quality, add buckwheat meal to make thin batter, let it rise, and three fourths of a teaspoonful of soda, and fry brown in small cakes on a griddle.

### Fried Corn Cakes.

Two quarts of sour milk, three eggs, one teaspoonful of saleratus, four ounces of flour, and corn meal to make batter like buckwheat, and bake the same way.

### Oyster Stew.

One pint of oysters in their own liquor, and a gill of milk; stew until they are plump and white, and butter and pepper to taste. Or they may be stewed in their own liquor without milk.

### Professional Cards.

J. W. HOWLETT, J. P. S. .... J. P. HOWLETT,  
J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DEN-  
TISTS, Greensboro, N. C. 1-1y

**JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** having permanently located in Greensboro, will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. 6-1y

**GEORGE W. COTHRAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,** Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y. 10-1y

**JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** High Point, N. C., will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 11-1y

J. W. SCOTT, WILLIAM L. SCOTT, SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensborough, N. C.

will attend the courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Forsyth, Orange and Rockingham. All business entrusted to them for collection will receive prompt attention. Office on North Elm street, fourth door from Lindley's corner.

Jan 21-1y

## RICHMOND.

### AN ERA

### IN

### THE HISTORY OF

### AMERICAN INVENTIONS,

### SLOAT'S

### FAMOUS PLANTATION

### SEWING MACHINE

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### REJOICE,

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### WONDERFUL CAPACITY

has been introduced making the celebrated

### LOCK STITCH,

WITH

### A ROTARY SHUTTLE

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### 150 YARDS OF THREAD,

designed to do away with all other machines for the

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### TAILORS

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ALL

interesting themselves in the mechanical advancement of

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### REMARKABLE MACHINES.

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A fine assortment of the well-known

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### ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES,

The Unapproached and the Unapproachable

FAMILY

### SEWING MACHINE,

which challenges competition in being capable of

SEWING

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PER MINUTE

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THOMAS FOX, " " " " " " " " "

JOHN J. HILL, " " " " " " " " "

J. W. PAULITT, " " " " " " " " "

JEFFERSON & LOVEING, Roseland,

1-1y

Feb. 21-1y



# THE TIMES: A SOUTHERN LITERARY AND FAMILY PAPER.

## **How it Works.**

The New York *Herald* says that Northern merchants are already making arrangements to import goods into Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, in order to avoid the duties of the Morrill tariff. A few corrupt and depraved politicians concocted it, with the double intent of increasing the revenue and patronage of the present Administration, and of benefiting the manufacturing and iron interests of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the New England States. It is a disgrace to every one concerned in it. Its authors will be disappointed in their expectations. The fact is, that the superior advantages offered by the South, and the certainty that imported merchandise can be transshipped by river and railroad, to any part of the Northwest, and the States south of Mason and Dixon's line, at the lower rates of duty of the Montgomery tariff, will divert importations from New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, to South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, and a blow will be struck at the local prosperity of the former States, the effects of which it is impossible accurately to calculate. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that every effort of the Washington government to prevent the free ingress of merchandise into the Southern ports, must prove abortive. The united navies of England and France could scarcely guard such an immense line of coast. Thus, alike as the South will be to import goods, and after they are landed, to forward them to all parts of the continent, they will practically collect duties for the whole Union. It is simply absurd to suppose, adds the *Herald*, that any European nation would neglect the advantages which it might derive from a commercial treaty with a Power having so extended a commerce within its grasp.

If the border Slave States had gone out with their sister States of the South, Norfolk harbor would have been alive with the shipping of the world, and the North, in the event of such a secession, would never have made an attempt to collect the revenue. The Northern merchants would then have made their arrangements to import through a nearer and larger harbor than any in the Southern Confederacy. Norfolk would, besides, have become the great ship-building station for the Southern naval and commercial vessels.

What has not Virginia lost by the unspeakable blindness and stolidity of men who do not recognize that the world moves, and that those who do not move with it are left behind to darkness and chaos.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

## **The Northern and Southern Tariff.**

The New York *Post* (Black Republican,) is in a most dismal state of mind on the revenue question. The Morrill Tariff vs. a Free Southern Tariff, it reasons, will not raise revenue. "The Government," it says, "without special authorization from Congress, will have no power to erect a line of custom-houses along the North Carolina and Tennessee frontier, or to cover the Arkansas border with stations of revenue officers to intercept the contrabandista. The whole country would be given up to an immense system of smuggling, which, on near two thousand miles of coast, would meet with no obstacle, or interruption, or discouragement." The *Post* then shows up the impracticability of collecting the duties on board of armed vessels. There are so many collection districts in the seceded States, and so many officials required by the new law at each port, that the collecting will cost more than it comes to. It proceeds:

"But can the revenue be thus collected? The importers arriving at the Southern harbors will know how to address the Custom-House officers. 'We have a cargo,' they will naturally say, 'on which we do not care to pay duties just at present; we must deposit it in the warehouses for the term during which we are permitted to do so by law.' What will the officers of the customs do in that case? The Government has no longer any ware-houses in the seceding ports. The hold of an armed vessel would neither be a proper nor a sufficiently spacious repository for the goods. The duties in that case cannot be collected; and the Collector will be puzzled to know whether to let the ship proceed to her port or to detain her."

"We happen to know that there are importing houses at this moment preparing to take advantage of this opening for an unencumbered trade. They are getting ready to convey their cargoes to Charles-

ton or Savannah; the goods will be landed there, and then brought coastwise to New York, where, being importations from a port within the Union, they will be subject to no duty. The new tariff, with its strange formalities and ingeniously devised delays, forms an additional inducement with them to take this course."

The New York *Herald* says:

"The adoption of the old United States tariff by the Southern Confederacy strikes a heavy blow at the foreign commerce of New York and the other Northern cities. The Morrill tariff of the Northern Government imposes nearly double the duties on some articles of merchandise which the Southern tariff imposes, and in many cases the rates amount to an absolute prohibition. The result of this must necessarily be to drive importations from this city and send them into the ports of the South. Once landed in the country at a low rate of duty, these goods will soon find their way across the borders into the Northern States, and smuggling will be extensively carried on; nor can the Government prevent it. The object of the Morrill tariff is to benefit the manufacturers of the North by a protective impost on foreign goods; but the actual consequence of it will be such a reduction of the revenue as will render additional loans necessary to carry on the Government. It will utterly destroy the commerce of the Northern cities; and, moreover, by driving the seven Gulf States out of the Union, and the eight border States very probably after them, we have reduced to a considerable extent the market for our importations—Thus the effect of the two tariffs upon the North will be to reduce the revenues of the Government, to destroy the foreign trade of the Atlantic cities, and to create an endless system of smuggling on the border line between the North and South. The advantageous results of all this to the Southern Confederacy are unnecessary to dwell upon."

## **The Permanent Constitution.**

We see in full in some of our exchanges the permanent constitution adopted by the Congress for the Southern Confederacy. It makes nearly four columns in the *Charleston Courier*, and we have only room to give the principal features wherever it differs from the Constitution of the United States:

No person of foreign birth, not a citizen of the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, whether civil or political, State or Federal.

Under the first census South Carolina shall be entitled to five Representatives in Congress; Georgia to ten; Alabama to nine; Florida to two; Mississippi to seven; Louisiana to six; Texas to six. Each State shall have two Senators.

State Legislature may impeach any judicial or federal officer resident and acting in said State, by a two third vote of both branches.

Congress may grant seats on the floor of either house to the principal officer of each Executive Department, with the privilege of discussing the measures of his department.

The representation of three-fifths of the slave population is continued.

Congress shall not be allowed, through the imposition of duties, to foster any branch of industry.

The foreign slave-trade is prohibited.

Congress is prohibited from making appropriations, unless by a two-thirds vote of both houses, except appropriations asked by the President, or head of some executive department.

No extra compensation shall be allowed to any contractor, officer, or after the contract has been made and the service rendered.

Every law or resolution having the force of law shall relate to one subject, which shall be expressed by its title.

The tenure of office of the President and Vice President shall be six years. The principal officers of the department and the diplomatic service are removable at the pleasure of the President. Other civil officers are removable when their services are unnecessary, and for other good causes; but the causes and reasons for their removal must be reported to the Senate. [Thus practically, no captious removals are tolerated.]

Other States may be admitted into the Confederacy by a vote of two thirds of both houses.

The Confederacy may acquire territory, but slavery shall be acknowledged, and

protected by Congress and the territorial governments.

When five States shall have ratified the Constitution it shall be established for such States. Until ratified the Provisional Constitution shall be continued in force, not extending beyond one year.

[From the Levant Herald.]

## **Pilgrimage of the Empress of the French to Jerusalem.**

We have good reason to believe that a part, at least, of the object of Admiral La Bourciere la Nouvey's late visit to Constantinople had reference to the for some time intended pilgrimage of the Empress of the French to Jerusalem. Her Majesty is said to have had such a journey in view ever since the death of her late sister, the Duchess d'Alba, and the official rumour now is that her intention is to be carried into effect before the French troops leave Syria. As the Imperial voyage, however, cannot be made till at least the end of March, this fact is put forward as one reason for stretching the term fixed for Gen. Beaupre's departure by the Convention. On the other hand, our information is that the Perote disposes of this insinuated necessity by the amplest offers of escort and munificent care of her majesty during her stay in its territory. It is said that the Empress—like any other Helena—intends to commemorate her visit to the Holy Places by the foundation either of a hospital or a church worthy of Imperial France, and, in fact, to make a "progress" whose effects shall be at once striking and durable. She will, it is said, replace the diamond star stolen—according to Consul Botta—by the orthodox Greeks from the Cave of the Nativity at Bethlehem, by another of greatly superior value, and make most costly additions to the decorations of the Holy Sepulchre itself. Mousignore Bruneau, the Constantinople vicar apostolic, M. Bore, chief of the Lazarists, and the Bulgarian unionist archimandrite, Macarius, are it is said, to meet her Majesty at Jaffa, to tender her the felicitations of the Latin clergy.

## **Division of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.**

The *Southern Presbyterian* supposes such a division proper. It says: "We believe it will ultimately be found desirable and proper for the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States to be completely organized separately and independently from the Presbyterian Church in the United States. We hope this will not be made necessary by any contrariety of opinion or conflict of feeling between us and our brethren at the North on the subject of slavery or any other subject. We hope that the division, when it is made, will be in entire peace, harmony and good feeling. When we separate from the North ecclesiastically, we shall wish to do it as we wish to do it politically, in peace and kindness, hoping to preserve with them forever relations of fraternity and affection. We will have no strife with them if we can help it. We will carry with us no heart-burnings unless they compel us. We do not believe the result of this division will be injurious to the interests of either section of the Church, or to the great interests of truth and righteousness. If it were one forced upon us by a doctrinal, ethical or disciplinary controversy—and so a schism in the faith, affections or order of the Church—it would be shameful, wicked and hurtful. But if it be, as we hope, an amicable separation, for the institution of an independent, external ecclesiastical organization, and for the reasons we have indicated, it must result in good to both parties."

**TIT FOR TAT.**—At St. Paul, recently, a Rev. Mr. Fisk declared "that John Brown was a second Jesus Christ." Some sensible men assembled to consider certain political matters concerning the domestic interests of Minnesota, and in view of the above adopted the following:

**Whereas,** the Rev. Mr. Fisk, of St. Paul, has declared from the pulpit "that John Brown was a second Jesus Christ," therefore,

**Resolved,** That Mr. Fisk has made himself a *second Baalam's Ass*: Provided, however, nothing herein contained is intended to slander the original ass by intimating that Mr. Fisk is his lineal descendant.

The Philadelphia Banks have resumed specie payment.

The Georgia Convention unanimously ratified the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States on the 16th.

## LOCAL CORNER.

### **Apology.**

A great many of our readers, living on weekly mail routes, are deprived of their paper a week if its mailing is delayed until Saturday. For this and two weeks past, we must apologize to these patrons. The first week our pressman pied a page on putting the form to press; the second week after printing off a portion of the papers he neglected to print the remainder in time. For his inattention to duty, we discharged him. Our apology for this week, which we hope will be the last, is that we will have to make on this subject, is the delay of several days in obtaining a suitable pressman. We shall do everything we can in the future to accommodate our patrons with the latest news.

March the 15th.

On the 10th day of March 1781, Gen. Greene and Lord Cornwallis, met upon the battle field of "Guilford Courthouse." A bloody and hard fought battle ensued, said by historians to have been the turning point of the Revolutionary struggle. A more appropriate day than the anniversary of this battle could not have been adopted as the anniversary of a military company, composed of the descendants of its heroes.

The Guilford Grays celebrated on last Friday their first anniversary. To participate with them they invited the Danville Blues and Grays, the Orange Guards and the Rowan Riflemen. The invitations were all accepted except by the Danville Blues, which company we learn, much against its inclination, was compelled to decline.

As in the battle our forefathers from Virginia and North Carolina poured out their blood in one common sacrifice, and their dust mingled in the same grave, so it is fit and appropriate that on this anniversary day their descendants should stand shoulder to shoulder to do honor to their memory.

The day was a most delightful one.—Early in the morning, the Danville Grays, having arrived the night before, and the Guilford Grays paraded in front of the Court House. The Guilford Grays gave the Danville Grays a formal reception, John A. Gilmer, Jr speaking in the name of the Guilford Grays, and Capt. Calbourne responding in an eloquent strain for his company.

At 10 o'clock the two companies proceeded to the Railroad Station and received the Rowan Rifle Guards, Lieut. J. T. Monckend Jr., speaking for the Guilford Grays and Capt. McNeely responding.—The three companies were now headed by the Salisbury Brass Band, engaged by the Guilford Grays for the occasion, and returned, escorting the Riflemen to their head quarters.

At 2 o'clock the three companies again repaired to the Station and gave a formal reception to the Orange Guards, Lieut. Wm. Adams, speaking for the Grays, and responded to in an eloquent address by Lieut. Graham of the Guards. The four companies formed a battalion of nearly two hundred men commanded by Maj. Withers of Danville, proceeded to the Courthouse, where a formal welcome was tendered the invited guest to the hospitalities of the town by Mayor Eckle, which was responded to by Maj. Withers. Both of these addresses were truly eloquent and appropriate, doing high honor to the speakers. We hope Virginia and North Carolina, so closely allied in their present interests as in the Revolutionary struggle, as beautifully expressed by the speakers, may ever stand shoulder to shoulder in the defense of that soil consecrated by the blood of each as it mingled and sank as one stream into the ground. We are in the midst of another revolution, and remarked Maj. Withers, Virginia would ever stand with North Carolina. What befel the one would be common to the other.

After the reception by the Mayor the companies proceeded to do honor to the Female schools, the ladies ever being uppermost in the heart, whether of civilians or soldiers. First they paraded in front of the Female College; and then at Edgeworth. Here Prof. Sterling had prepared some refreshments, (nothing in the line of drinkables stronger than coffee and lemonade, however, he being too strong a teetotaler man to yield to what might be considered by some as the height of etiquette.) The companies then separated and spent some time on dress parade.

During the day our streets were lined with citizens of town and county. All business was suspended, and it was indeed a *gala day*. Our ladies were also on the streets, in the yards and front windows, adding their smiles and good cheer.

At night the companies, ladies and gentlemen assembled, making a most brilliant party. The ladies had spread fine and well filled tables with every thing good and tempting to the appetite. The party was composed of between four and five hundred ladies and gentlemen, and a happier company we never beheld. We civilians, however, stood about doublely small, where so many uniforms glittered in the gas light. At 3 o'clock the halls were deserted and the streets were silent.

Nine o'clock Saturday morning the companies formed and accompanied the Danville Grays to the suburbs of the town where hearty cheers were given, and salutes fired, and a sad farewell spoken. We must say of the Grays, coming from a master state, they bore themselves well—they honored *Virginia*.

The three remaining companies then marched to the station, and the parting salutes were given for the Orange Guards. At two in the afternoon the Guilford Grays accompanied the Rowan Rifle Guards, the only remaining company, to the station and took formal leave of them. Thus has ended the first anniversary of the Guilford Grays. We hope our visitors enjoyed themselves as well as did the citizens of Greenboro, and we all will long remember it as an occasion of unalloyed pleasure, and store its recollection away among the choice memories of the past.

The Salisbury Brass Band added very much to the joys of the celebration. The Band is, *every man*, a gentleman and a musician.

An Irishman met a brother Patlander, who had but a day or two previous entered the matrimonial state, and accosted him with—

"Well, Patrick, faith an' sure, am I heerd ye'd got married; an' is it a true story they're after tellin' on ye's this time?"

"Av curse it is, Dennis."

"Be jubbers, am, who in this blessed land of freedom, have ye made happy—that is who ye git married to?"

"Och, blatheration, to me wife, to be sure, dy'e s'pose I'd be after marrying my body else's wife?"

A quack doctor was called upon to visit a nervous old lady, and after an examination said he, "Mama, your disorder is of a scuruminary nature." "Pray what disorder is that, doctor?" "Why, it is dropping of your nerves, which have fallen into your pirarium, and caused your chest to become moberass and your heel goes tizrixsin." "Why, doctor, you have subscribed my complaint exactly."

**MESSAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL CHIEF OF THE CHOCTAW NATION.**—The Memphis Enquirer publishes the message of the principal chief of the Choctaw nation to the Legislature, convened in extraordinary session to consider what course the nation should pursue in view of the probable dissolution of the Union. In an editorial notice the Enquirer remarks :

The document is a well-prepared State paper, decided, but temperate in its general tone, and does infinite credit to its author. While counselling the several Indian nations to cast their lot with the Southern States, in the event of their secession, and to send delegates to a Southern Congress, he also advises the sending of commissioners to Washington to confer with the President of the United States, and to look after the security of their moneyed investments. In conclusion he calls upon his countrymen to stand by their rights, and never to surrender them, even though national annihilation should be the consequence of refusal to submit. The General Council responded to the message of their chief by passing a series of resolutions recognizing it to be the duty and interest of the Choctaw nation to unite their destinies with the Southern Confederacy.

**DEATH OF ONE OF NAPOLEON'S GUARD.**—John Eubank died at Charlottesville, Va., on the 11th instant, aged 68 years. He was formerly a soldier in the British army, and when Napoleon was sent as a captive to St. Helena, was one of the troops detailed by the English government to guard the Emperor in his lonely prison. He remained there during Napoleon's life and for several years afterwards.